Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1581.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1797. [VOLUME XII

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.
Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.
Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG

SUKEY,

Isaac Vredenburg, Master;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms please to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 bushels of Timothy Seed
150 cases of Claret, first quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.

pt. 29. dtf

HAVANNA SUGARS.

FOR SALE,

1400 boxes and casks prime white Havanna SUGARS,

On board the ship Hamburgh Packet, Silas Swain, Master, now lying at Marcus Hook. For terms, apply to Capt. SWAIN, on board, to Capt. SAMUEL SMITH, in Front, near Walnut street, or to

Philip Nicklin, & Co.
Who offer the said Ship

Hamburgh Packet
For SALE or CHARTER.

She is 320 tons register, coppered to the bends, sails remarkably fast, and can be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.

Sept. 21. d2w

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Master,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are also for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

For Savannah,

The fast sailing ship,

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, Master,

Now lying opposite the mouth of Frankford Creek, has handsome accommodations for passengers, and will sail on or about the 1st of October.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or of the subscribers at Frankford, 5 1-2 miles from Philadelphia.

Nalbro & J. Frazier.

Frankford, Sept. 18. dtf10.

For HAMBURGH

THE Copper Bottomed Ship FAVORITE, JOHN THOMPSON, Master, now at Bright's wharf, and will be ready to take in on Monday next, part of her cargo being engaged and ready to go on board. The ship is so well known, that it is needless to describe her. She is now in compleat order. For Freight or Passage, please to apply at Mr. Jeremiah Warder's Compting House, No. 12, North Third street, or to the Master on bord.

August 30.

For SALE,

On board the said Ship, Swedish Iron, assorted Hollow and Window Glass, Demyjohns, Wrapping Paper for Sugar Refiners, Rugs of 1 & 2 Quality. Please to apply as above.

wf&m4w

FOR SALE,

BRETAGNES in cases
German Checks in do.
Cambrick
Plattillas
Oznabrigs
Gold and silver Watches
Window Glass 10 by 8
Glass Tumblers in cases
Linseed Oil in casks, &c. &c.

George Pennock,
103, *High-Street.*

July 5. 3aw

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with evry convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 2aw3w.

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by
John Haworth.
No. 98 south Front street

Public notice is hereby given,

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, and the County of Delaware,

THAT a General Election will be held on Tuesday the 10th day of October next, the election to be opened between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 1 o'clock in afternoon—when the freemen of the city of Philadelphia are to meet at the State-house, in the said city, to elect

Six representatives for the said city in the general assembly.

Twenty persons for members of common council.

Four persons for members of the select council, in the room of Francis Gurney, Godfrey Haga, Henry Pratt, and James Read, whose time expires.

The freemen of the county of Philadelphia to elect

Six representatives for the said county in general assembly.

The freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia to elect

Two persons for sheriff.

One person for county commissioner.

The freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware, to elect

One senator for the state.

The freemen of the county of Blockley and Kingsessing, are to hold their election at the State-house in the city of Philadelphia.

The freemen of the Northern Liberties, are to hold their election at the Town-house, in Second street continued, above Coats's street.

The freemen of the township of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, are to hold their election at the Union school-house, in Germantown.

The freemen of the township of Oxford, Bybery, Lower Dublin and Moreland, are to hold ther election in the house late John Barnsley's in Busseltown, in the township of Lower Dublin.

And the freemen of the district of Southwark, and the township of Moyamensing and Passyunck, are to hold their election at the commissioner's hall, in the district of Southwark aforesaid.

The constables of each ward, district, &c. are to hold their elections in the different districts, to choose their inspectors and assessors for the ensuing year, and give their attendance at the time and respective places

JOHN BAKER, Sheriff.

Sept. 29. dtE

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday*, *Thursday*, and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 80 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. dim. eotf.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street

August 24. d1w

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases

Just received, and for Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

Aug. 21. 22wtf

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 22d, 1797.

THE Merchants who at this time prefer having their vessels and Merchandize entered and cleared at Chester or Marcus Hook,—are hereby notified, That in compliance with their desire, and upon a full conviction that the measure will be mutually beneficial to them and to the United States. The collector of the customs has made arrangements to establish for some time branches of the custom-house at those places, where every accommodation in his power will be given to the merchants. drw

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.

Wilmington, Aug. 30.

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.

Sept. 16. tf

City Commissioners Office,

August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last.

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Chesnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawtm.

LOST,

ON the Passyunk Road, between the Blue Ball and the city, a Fowling Piece, with a brass barrel and silver sight; on the plate of the butt are the letters "Jamaica, Q. 99"—and on the barrel near the lock "London" and the Tower stamp. Whoever will return the said piece to *John Bennard*, at the sign of the Blue Ball on the Passyunk Road, or the office of this Gazette, shall receive a reward of Four French Crowns,

Sept. 12. *3t

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantow, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1m

IMPORTED

In the ship America, James Ewing, master, from Hamburgh,

Brown Hollands
White Plattillas
Ticklenburgs
Coarse Linens
Tapes
Looking Glasses
Glass Tumblers } in cases.

FOR SALE BY
George Pennock.

August 14. 3aw

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 119, Chesnut-street. July 19.

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

THAT elegant seat, called BLOOMSBURY, the residence of the late JOHN COX, Esq with about 50 acres of Land, situate on the Delaware, extending from the mouth of Assanpick creek, to Trenton ferry. The mansion house is a handsome well constructed brick building, 50 by 40 feet, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two story brick kitchen. Among the out buildings are a stone coach house and stables, sufficient to contain six carriages and ten horses, and a stone cow house, upwards of 100 feet in length. There is also a stone farm house with corn cribs, waggon house, &c. &c. The whole of the premises proposed to be sold with this seat, from their situation and improvements, are such as to be worthy the attention of any gentleman wishing to retire from the city. There are also about 25 acres adjoining the above, which will be divided so as to accommodate the purchasers. Also, 100 acres adjoining the town lots on the east side of the street leading from Trenton to Lamberton, which will be sold together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser, and 230 acres of woodland, two miles from the above land, which will also be divided if required. The terms of payment will be made easy, and an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire of Mrs. Cox, No. 144, South Fourth street, Philadelphia, John Stevens, Esq Hoboken, Mathias Barton, Esq. of Lancaster, or the subscriber at Trenton.

MASKELL EWING.

Trenton, Sept. 25, 1797.
Sept. 30. dtf.

Sundry Lots

IN the following Squares in the City of Washington will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscribers, on the second Monday in October next, at the Little Hotel, in the said City, to commence at 10 o'clock:—

Square No. 32, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 101, 102 105, 118, 119, 120, 141, 62, 56, 84, 104, 87, 88, 89, 104, 124, 125, 120, 61, 166, 80, 103, square east of square 87, square south of square 104, square north of square 81, square east of square 88, square north of square 128.

These Lots are advantageously situated in the neighborhood of the President's Square, and deemed equal in value to any in the city, and will be peremptorily sold; clear and valid titles will be made to the purchaser, on receipt of the purchase money. Terms of sale, are, good notes, negotiable at the Bank of Columbia, one fourth part in one month, one other fourth in three months, one other fourth in five months, and the remaining one fourth in seven months.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
URIAH FORREST.

Sept. 21. dts

At the Federal Blast Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more dense, solid and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immedaitely fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Thatcher and Hayward.

Boston, Aug. 31.

Sept. 19. §6t.

MR. LAILSON,

WITH an intention to render service, and undeceive those Performers, who during his absence Mr. Jaymond has thought proper to engage, thinks it would be wrong in him not to inform those that are engaged, that it is without his approbation, and that he will not be in any way answerable for Mr Jaymond's engagements.

PHILIPPE LAILSON.

Alexandria, Sept. 15, 1797 6t.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o' clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,

1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.

August 2. 2aw2w

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14.

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. 6tawtf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,

EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass

Aug 29.—22w

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."

THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Cambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound,
Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where, in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it into circulation. August 24—mw4w

To Masters and Pilots bringing up Vessels from Foreign Ports to this City.

WHereas sundry infringements have lately been made on the laws of this state for the preventing pestilential or infectious diseases, either from ignorance or inattention thereto, it is thot expedient at this time to publish the following extracts from the laws of 22d April, 1794, 7th and 8th sections.

HEALTH-OFFICE.

June 6th, 1794.

Extract of an act for securing the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECT. 7. And be it further enacted, that every master or captain of any ship or vessel coming from sea (vessels actually employed in the coasting trade excepted) and bound to any port or place within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, shall cause his ship or vessel to be brought to anchor, or otherwise stayed in the stream of the river Delaware, opposite to the Health-Office on State-Island aforesaid, and there to remain until he shall have duly obtained a certificate or bill of health from the Resident Physician. And if, previously to obtaining such certificate or bill of health, any master or captain shall suffer his ship or vessel to approach nearer than the said Health-Office to the city of Philadelphia, or shall land, cause or suffer to be landed, or brought on shore, at any place or port within this Commonwealth, or at any other port or place, with the intent of being conveyed into this Commonwealth, any person or persons, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or, if after receiving such bill of health or certificate, he shall neglect or refuse to deliver the same to the Health-Officer, such master or captain shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

And the captain or master of every ship or vessel shall send a safe and commodious boat to bring the physician on board, and shall in like manner convey him back to the Health-Office, after he has concluded his official examination; And while he is making such examination, or in case any subsequent examination by the Health Officer or Consulting Physician, agreeably to the directions of this act, the master or captain shall expose or cause to be exposed to the search of the Resident Physician, or of the Health Officer and Consulting Physician (as the case may be) each and every part of the ship or vessel, and shall present to his view each and every person or persons on board thereof, and and shall also true and satisfactory answers make to all such questions as the Resident Physician, &c. at the time of examination shall ask relative to the health of any port or place from which the ship or vessel sailed, or has since touched at—the number of persons on board when the ship or vessel entered on her voyage—the number of persons that have since been landed or taken on board, and when and where respectively—what persons on board—if they have been during the voyage, or shall, at the time of examination, be infected with any pestilential or contagious disease—and what is the present state and condition of the persons on board with respect to their health or diseases. And if any master or captain shall refuse to expose as aforesaid, to the search of any of the officers aforesaid, *or* if he shall *conceal any sick person, or in any other manner deceive the proper officers aforesaid in his answers*, such captain or master, for every such offence, shall forfeit and pay the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

SECT. 8. And if any person or persons whatsoever (the Resident Physician, &c. excepted) shall go on board any vessel, before the master thereof has received a certificate of health in the manner directed, every person so offending, shall pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

IT being absolutely necessary that the foregoing sections should be punctually complied with, the subscriber, in compliance with his duty, must exact a rigorous observance of the same, or else be under the necessity of putting the laws in force.

WM. ALLEN, *Health Officer of the Port of Philadelphia.*

July 14. 63w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3.

Mr. Peter Helm having at an early period of the prevailing fever, offered his service to superintend the care of the sick at the City Hospital, and the board of health having the strongest impression of the benevolent views of Mr. Helm, accepted his service until such time as the board could form some permanent arrangement for conducting of the hospital. This being done, so as to enable the board to dispense with the services of Mr. Helm.

Resolved, That the chairman enclose this resolution to Mr. Helm, with the warmest thanks of the board for the services he has rendered to his fellow-citizens.

Published by order of the Board,

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman, pro tem.

Health-Office, City Hall,
Sept. 29, 1797.

—

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1797.

Mr. PETER HELM.

SIR,

I have the honor to inclose you a resolution of the board, unanimously adopted. Be assured it has been a source of regret that your services could not with propriety have been dispensed with before, they having a due sense of the sacrifices you must have made to yourself and family. The committee some time since appointed to visit daily the hospital, will perform the difficult task heretofore laid on you.

With due respect believe me, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.
Chairman, pro tem.

—

No. IV.

Communication from the Commissioners to to the Governor.

SIR,

In our last we stated the amount of our expenditures up to the 23d ultimo: the balance then left in our hands was about 4000 dollars. From the above date to the 30th inclusive, we have expended, by employing a number of men on the roads at 50 cents per day,

	Dolls.	Cts.
	1,591	32½
982 indigent persons relieved with	900	70
Paid for bread	36	75
Ditto for provisions for persons in the encampment	152	58
Ditto to clerks and messengers	32	29

We should be wanting in our duty with respect to our suffering fellow citizens, and regard to the safety and security of the city and property at large, if we did not at this time give warning of the imminent danger of stopping suddenly the supplies handed out through us the vast number of people of various descriptions, that are deprived of every means of subsistence at this time of general calamity; and as it takes above 2500 dollars to provide for them weekly, under the greatest economy, and the sum granted by the Legislature being nearly expended, we trust we shall be excused when we inform you, that however desirous we may feel to withdraw from the laboured duties of our appointment, we have come to a conclusion, to render our services while means are provided to give relief, or that relief required, and our conduct approved of by our fellow citizens; not doubting but that the wealthy and benevolent will exert themselves in behalf of those whose situations require their immediate interposition. We are greatly encouraged to expect this from the generous donations already received from the following friends to suffering humanity, viz.

Mordecai Lewis	100	0
Thomas M'Euen	100	0
William Buckley	40	0
John Nixon	20	0
Thomas Hale	20	0
Robert Bridges	20	0
Joseph Cruikshank	50	0
Jonathan Dawes	10	0
Cash	1	0
Doctor Luff (Wilmington)	8	0
Cash	5	0
Samuel Blodget	200	0
William Bell, who has a wife and four children, one of the labourers on the road, gave for the widow and fatherless.	50	

ROBERT WHARTON, Chairman,
State-House, October 2, 1797.

To Thomas Mifflin, Esq.
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pensylvania

—

The Commissioners request all those who have any demands against them, may present them immediately to Thomas Savery, No. 20, or George Krebs, No. 17, North Fifth street, as they are desirous of settling their accounts as speedily as possible.

October 2.

—

UPWARDS of 600 men are daily employed by the commissioners on the road, most whom have wives and children; and more than 900 persons chiefly women, have each a sum of money given them, which is as small as the commissioners think can, with the utmost frugality, support them: some of these women have husbands, who are aged, sick or otherwise disabled from working, many of them are widows, and most of them have children; so that, at the lowest calculation, at least three thousand persons *receive support from the sum granted by the legislature, which will be all expended in two or three days.—And it is earnestly desired our opulent fellow-citizens, whether they remain in town or have removed into the country, and all others who have a heart to feel for affliction, may deeply consider* the great distress and even danger *which will attend so large a number of people being suddenly deprived of the necessaries of life.*

10th Mo. 2d. *PHILO.*

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, held at the Union School House in Germantown, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, 1797:—

It was agreed unanimously, to recommend the following gentlemen as suitable characters to fill the offices which precede their respective names:

Member of the Senate of the state of Pennsylvania, for the district composed of the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware:—

Benjamin R. Morgan.

Members of the House of Representatives for the City of Philadelphia.

George Latimer	Robert Waln
Jacob Hiltzheimer	Lawrence Seckel
Joseph Ball	Francis Gurney.

Members of the Select Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Godfrey Haga	Henry Pratt
James Read	Francis Gurney.

Members of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia:

Matthias Saddler	Michael Keppele
James Todd	Walter Franklin
Thomas Parker,	Thomas Allibone
George Pennock	James S. Cox
Edward Pennington,	Henry Drinker, Jun.
Henry Wharton,	Caspar W. Morris
Joseph Hopkinson	Thomas P. Cope
Thomas Greeves	Levi Hollingsworth
Conrad Gerhard	Lawrence Herbert
Gideon H. Wells	George Fox.

Published by order of the Meeting,

HENRY PRATT, Chairman.
JOHN HALLOWELL, Sec'ry.

—

It is a remarkable thing, but one that has hitherto escaped remarks, that our anti-government men, who made formerly an incessant uproar about the detention of the Western Posts by the British Garrisons, have to this moment been silent and passive as lambs, about the detention of the posts on the Mississippi by the Spaniards, in *direct violation of treaty*, for 15 or 16 months after the time stipulated. This is to be accounted for by the belief of all "patriots," that the Spaniards are under the French and must do as they are bid; for it is the first article in all the democratic creeds that "republicans can do no wrong."

When Poland was cut up into three slices for the three adjoining Monarchs, the most hideous outcry was raised by all lovers of freedom—and justly—But when the French Republic begins to cut and carve for herself or her good despotic allies, it is all right enough with our "patriots." France may overturn and take possession of half the states of Europe, and not excite one democratic murmur.

Just so with the privateering business.—When a British ship of war took a vessel or impressed a man near our harbours, our patriots were all fire and vengeance. But one French privateer puts in Marblehead—another into the Delaware to look for American vessels that are about sailing, which they take and confiscate, without ceremony and all this makes no bustle among our coffee house "patriots."

What a puppy-like temper is it that makes a difference between robbers. "Issachar is a strong ass, bowing under two burthens!" but our democrats are worse, for they wince only at one side of the load, while they meanly crouch to the other, and kiss the hands that lay it on the shoulders.

[*Minerva.*

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

The house that "Jack built," *in a political view; or* Monroe's *request for the reason of his recal complied with.*

THE HOUSE.—This is the house the French directory built.

L'ARGENT.—This is the *malt* that lay in the house the directory built.

MONROE.—This is the rat, that eat the *malt*, that lay in the house the directory built.

PICKERING.—This is the cat, that kill'd the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built.

HONESTUS.—This is the dog that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built.

JOHNNY, the "*Wild Irishman.*"—This is the *bull*, with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built.

LIBERTY *a la mode Francais.*—This is the maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the bull with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built.

EQUALITY.—This is the man, all *tattered* and *torn*, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the bull with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built.

THE ROWLEY DIVINE.—This is the *Priest*, all shaven and shorn, that married the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the bull with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built.

BLOUNT.—This is the *Patriot*, covered with scorn, that paid the parson all shaven and shorn, for marrying the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the bull with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built.

CONSCIENCE.—This is the cock, that crowed in the morn, that waked the patriot covered with scorn, that paid the parson all shaven and shorn, for marrying the man all tattered and torn, that kissed the maiden all forlorn, that coaxed the bull with a crumpled horn, that roared with the dog, that barked at the cat, that killed the rat, that eat the malt, that lay in the house the directory built.

From the New-York Gazette, &c.

Messrs. M'Lean & Lang,

GENTLEMEN,

AMOR PATRIÆ! Love of country!—What sacred feelings do not those words inspire? How transporting the pleasure of being thought a true friend to our country—to be willing on every occasion to sacrifice private interest to the public good—to die in her defence when necessity demands!—holy principles—may ye be ever cherished, cultivated and venerated by Americans! Of all the passions which inhabit the human breast, none is more strong—more universal—than attachment to our country; it possesses the inhabitant of the most desert and comfortless skies in as forcible a manner as the citizen of a polished well regulated society, where laws and manners tend to secure and sweeten human felicity. If the inhabitants of the frozen region of Nova Zembla, if the nations of the burning sands of Africa, where physical and moral causes combine to depress and weigh down terrestial bliss, idolize the spot that gave them birth, how much more strongly ought the holy fire of patriotism to burn in the bosoms of the people of the United States, where mild and equal laws, added to every improvement and refinement of civilized life, conspire to secure and promote universal happiness. How ought our indignant souls to unite in one blaze of national vengeance at the attempts of any foreign foe to interrupt so beautiful an order of things? By union we shall repel, by division we have invited injury and insult; let us then Americans, my dear fellow-citizens, at this very interesting crisis, (when our fate as to peace or war seems to hang by a thread) cast far from us all internal dissention—let not an ambitious and plundering nation be invited to our shores by division among ourselves—by the fiend-like hope they may be led to indulge, of finding assistance from some of you in the degradation and ruin of your country. O horrid thought! O patricidal idea!—to think that the citizens of free America, should, by their anti-patriotic conduct, have given any foreign nation whatever, the smallest ground to harbor the satanic hope, that they would find citizens of the United States diabolical enough to join them in the devastation—the destruction of their country. The present is an awful crisis! big with the fate of every thing dear to our country—of our religious and civil institutions—of our morals and our property, and even of our lives. Let us not imitate those degraded voluptuous slaves of Italy—let us call forth that unyielding spirit—that holy, firm, and patriotic zeal, which animated us in our last struggle for *independence*—let us *set a mark upon our most dangerous enemies*—our internal vipers, who, even *at this moment* applaud and justify the unheard-of injuries and insults we have received from France: Are such men to be suffered to remain among us in time of danger? No, my fellow-citizens, we are too wise for that, and I hope too humane to apply their favorite instrument the GUILLOTINE as a cure for their want of patriotism. The present I say, is a serious and gloomy moment, the dreadful clouds of democratic-directory-fury hang over our devoted heads; for our fate, in common with that of England and Austria evidently depends on the success of the legislative body against the executive of France; but, should the directory unhappily prevail over the councils, woe betide humanity, for the struggle will be dreadful between that hydra of carnage, anarchy and guilt—"the five-headed monster," and the *remaining* forces of religion, morality, manners and laws, throughout the civilized world. Thank God, that our doom seems, in this respect so closely linked to that of England—thank God, that she has five hundred ships of war, and praised be our good luck at this particular time, in being so much in debt to England; whether she makes peace with the all-devouring, all-plundering Republic, or not, she, it is to be hoped, will take care that we shall not be rendered unable to pay what is due her by the people of the United States. Let what will be the policy of Europe with respect to us, it is necessary we should be united, *independent* and firm, by which we may avert danger; whereas a contrary conduct will make us easily fall a prey to the merciless fangs of foreign enemies. I feel a patriotic pride in knowing that the depredations and injuries done us by France, have left but one sentiment among the bulk of my countrymen, who, *(with a few exceptions)* are prepared and determined to repel further aggression to the last drop of their blood. We have still in our bosom some patricidal vipers!——We all well know the men!——In the hour of danger, let them be off! or TREMBLE!!!

PATRIOTICUS.

—

INDIA.

To the Editor of the CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

SIR,

Your paper was formerly the channel of various translations from the Persian and other Asiatick languages. I enclose one from a Persian author, whose works are held in the highest esteem, both for their elegance, and practical rules of conduct. It is not literally translated; but contains the substance in an English dress, which I conceive to be best calculated for an English reader. If approved, I may hereafter send you various other parts of his writings, which embrace a great variety of interesting subjects.

PERSICUS.

Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1795.

—

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF QUALIFICATION FOR PUBLIC OFFICES.

From the PERSIAN of ABOOL-FUZZUL.

POWER is a sacred trust committed into the hands of the chosen few, for the protection and happiness of the many. Be careful, ye elect, so to discharge the trust committed to you, that when called upon to render an account of it, you may not be found deficient.

Among other prerogatives of power one, not the least in importance, is the appointment to public offices. This, as it is exposed to much temptation, requires enlightened understanding, pure principle, and firm resolution, to avoid abuses in the application of it. To the eye of reflection, however, the nature and consequence of this branch of human government are evident, nor will a strict adherence to the proper use of it be difficult when a just impression has been received of the serious evils that spring from its misapplication. Good rulers and wise legislators may enact the best laws, but if regard be not paid to the selection of proper men for the execution of them, they avail nothing to the community, and often times become the cloak of vice; the source of greater evils than these were intended to prevent. Above all, the due qualification of judicial officers, the civil judge, and the criminal magistrate, demands the most particular attention. If in any department of the public service a regard to character, talents, knowledge, disposition and habits, be necessary, it is most essentially requisite in the administration of justice. In this the ruler is truly the vicegerent of God upon earth; and if he neglect the sacred duties of his station, by delegating through friendship, favor, or self-interest, a portion of his authority to men incapable of directing it to its proper end, shall he not be answerable to his heavenly judge for all the consequences proceeding from his wilful breach of trust? Reflect on this ye rulers of the earth! and in the distribution of your patronage tremble at the thought of being parties in the misdeeds of unworthy officers of your appointment. You are yourselves the fountains of justice through your respective kingdoms, and if the streams which flow from you be pure, fertilized and beautiful, will be your territories; happy and grateful your people; but if the current be polluted at its source, what hope is there that in its course it will become purified? It must every where impart its pestilential dregs, and universal corruption is the natural consequence. To speak more plainly, judicial functions cannot be exercised without wisdom proportionate to the sphere of duty; virtue to resist every temptation to partiality; and zeal and activity to overcome indolence and stimulate exertion. The magistrate who unites these qualifications is a father to the people under his care, and reflects the highest honor on the prince who appointed him. But any considerable defect in their essential requisites, entails injury, loss, and perhaps ruin on thousands: whether ignorance, vice, or lethargy, fill the awful seat of justice, the consequences to the suffering multitude are nearly the same. The usurped rod of power becomes the scourge of the human race, and the unhappy victims, who perhaps see not the arm that holds it, are either driven by despair to the standard of rebellion; or, in the hope of more benignant dominion, transfer their property and their labour to a foreign land.

These are a few of the evils of disqualification in judicial, and other public officers. I have elsewhere stated more particularly the qualifications required in the several officers of the royal household, the army, and the civil government. What I have now succinctly added, will, I trust, suffice to shew the importance, the indispensable obligation of attention to the personal character of every one intrusted with a public function; and especially with the administration of justice. Truly has it been said that "as lenity to the criminal is cruelty to the community infested by him; so kindness or humanity in the appointment of an unworthy public officer, is unkind and inhuman to the millions who may suffer from his defects."

An UMBRELLA

WAS taken (supposed to have been stolen) on Sunday evening last, from the house occupied by Mr. Blunt, No. 9, Strawbury-street:—It is a green silk Umbrella, of the middle size, with a red morocco top and hooked ivory head.—Conceiving it to have been taken by some pilfering knave, who, actuated by pecuniary motives, may endeavor to vend the same, any person or persons to whom the said Umbrella may be offered, are desired to stop it; and it is hoped, will apprehend and convict the thief to justice. The peculiarity of the Umbrella will, evidently, subject the possessor to detection; therefore, whoever apprehends the same and delivers it at Mr. Blunt's, from whence it was taken, or at Mr. Fenno's office, shall be handsomely rewarded. Oct. 3.—d3t

LOST,

ON the Frankford road, a Camel's hair SHAWL. Any person who will return it to the Printer, shall have a reasonable reward. Oct. 3.—d3t

From Marseilles.

THE CARGO

Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontignac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrease
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrass
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.

September 27. eotf

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks 60 cwt. Cork. for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, October 2.

LONDON NEWS to the 16th of August, is received by the Portland, Capt. HUSSEY, from Bristol, which she left the 17th. Though our papers are eight days later than any heretofore received, they do not contain much that is important—The primary articles, however, are detailed in the succeeding columns.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

—

CERNOWITTZ, July 6.

The rebels of Poland have chosen Bukowine as the theatre of their operations. The day before yesterday they entered that province in two divisions. Twenty five men were taken, and a dragoon dangerously wounded, by one of those parties.

The Poles are all on horseback, armed with pistols and pikes, ornamented with small red flags. A corporal who was recruiting in the district of Ehrhadh, was killed by the rebels.

—

LONDON, August 11.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the resignation of Marquis Cornwallis, as Governor General, was accepted. Adjourned till Wednesday next.

PARTIAL MUTINY.

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 12th of July, states, that altho' the rest of the squadron remained perfectly loyal, and under the most complete discipline, a mutiny had begun to shew itself on board the St. George of 98 guns, commanded by capt. Peard, but, by the spirited exertions of the officers had been discovered and entirely suppressed before it was carried into execution. The trial of the ringleaders occupied the whole of Friday and Saturday, the 7th and 8th, when, after a most impartial hearing, 4 of them were condemned, and executed the next morning. The following judicious order was given out by the admiral on Saturday night:

GENERAL ORDER.

"Every ship in the fleet is to send two boats with an officer in each, and two marines or soldiers properly armed in each boat, on board his Majesty's ship the St. George, at half past seven to-morrow morning, to attend a punishment. The sentence is to be carried into execution by the crew of the St. George alone; and no other ships, as is usual on similar occasions, are to assist in this painful service, in order to mark the high sense the Commander in Chief entertains of the loyalty, fidelity, and subordination of the rest of the fleet, which he will not fail to make known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and request of their Lordships to lay it before the King. This memorandum is to be read to the ship's company."

August 12.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head-Quarters, at Milan,
August 1, 1797.

The Commander in Chief to the Executive Directory.

"CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

"After fifteen days successful navigation, the fleet which sailed from Venice, composed of several ships of the line and some frigates, under the command of capt. Bourde, having on board some troops, commanded by Gen. Gentily, has anchored in Corfu road. Four Venetian men of war, which were there, have joined the squadron.

"On the 28th of June our troops were disembarked, and took possession of the forts of Corfu, where they found 600 pieces of cannon, the greater part of which were brass. A great crowd stood on the shore to welcome our troops, with all that exultation of joy and enthusiasm which ever animates a people when they recover their liberty.

"At the head of this assembly of people was the Papa, or chief of the religion of the country, and far advanced in years. He approached gen. Gentily, and said to him, "Frenchman, you will find in this isle a people ignorant of the Sciences and of the Arts which distinguish nations; do not however despise it on that account; it may one day become what it has been; learn from this book to respect it." The General with much curiosity opened the book which the Papa presented him, and was not a little astonished to find that it was the Odyssey of Homer.

"The isles of Zante, Cephalonia, and St. Maure, have the same desires, and express the same wishes and the same sentiments for liberty. The tree of liberty is planted in every village; Municipalities govern every commune; and these people hope, under the patronage of a great nation, to recover those sciences, arts and commerce, which they had lost under the tyranny of the Oligarchs.

"The isle of Corcyra; was, according to Homer, the country of the Princess Nausica. Citizen Arnaud, who deservedly enjoys a great reputation for his knowledge of the Belle Lettres, informs me, that he is about to embark, in order to plant the tricoloured flag on the ruins of the palace of Ulysses.

"The chief of the Maniotes, the true defendants of the Spartans, and who occupy the peninsula on which the Cape Malpan is situated, has sent some of the chiefs of the country to me to express his strong desire to see some French ships in his port, and to be useful to the great people.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

—

At a late hour last night were received by express, the Paris journals of the 7th and 8th inst. and Brussels papers to the 7th inst. The most material articles in the French papers relate to the renewal of the negocia-

tions at Liſle. A letter from that place, dated the 4th and inſerted in L'Eclair of the 8th, ſays—"The conferences, lately ſuſpended for 12 days, have been renewed this day, and ſome hopes yet remain for them. It appears certain, however, that the peace will not take place until a proper underſtanding between the councils and the directory ſhall be reſtored."

Upon the ſame topic of the Republican Francois, a reſpectable journal, deemed half official, ſays—"As to peace, all that is known on the ſubject is, that the negociations, which have been ſuſpended at Liſle and Montebello, have been reſumed, and, through the exertions of the new miniſter (M. Tallyrand Perigord) are now actually in a good train."

The Breſt ſquadron appears to be in a wretched ſtate, as the pay of the officers and ſailors is ſtill greatly in arrear, and continual complaints are made of the bad quality of the proviſions with which the ſhips are ſupplied.

The Hamburgh mail, which arrived this morning, brings nothing of importance, excepting the repetition of the general opinion, that in conſequence of the firmneſs and addreſs of the emperor and his allies, a peace, in which England would be included, might be ſhortly expected.

We are concerned to ſtate the loſs of the Artois frigate of 38 guns, Capt. Sir E. Nagle, belonging to Sir E. Pellew's ſquadron, on the coaſt of France. She was wrecked at high water on a rock near the Iſle de Rhe, as ſhe was looking into Rochelle. The whole of the crew were providentially ſaved by the reſt of the ſquadron.

On the 29th of July, the Galatea and Doris frigates carried into Cork, a French privateer and two large Portugueſe ſhips from the Brazils taken by the privateer, ſaid to be worth 120,000l. One of the ſhips got on ſhore in Cork river, and moſt of the ſugar will be loſt; ſhe had 900 bags of cotton, 450 cheſts and 300 barrels of ſugar, with an immenſe quantity of hides on board. It is reported a third Brazilman is come in. The privateer threw all her guns overboard in the chaſe.

The preſent general election in Ireland, it is thought, will not cauſe a change of 20 repreſentatives in the houſe of commons, a circumſtance unexampled on any former ſimilar occaſion. AS THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THAT THE PAPISTS HAVE EXERCISED THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE IN THAT KINGDOM SINCE THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, this clearly proves (they being ſo numerous in Ireland) how highly pleaſed they were with all the proceedings of the laſt parliament.

The poor King of Sardinia's whole territories are in a terrible ſtate of anarchy. In many places the inhabitants are in inſurrection againſt the government, and ſtile themſelves ſovereign people. Buonaparte affects to condemn their conduct, and threatens to march againſt them.

On the 24th ult. the Diet had a meeting at Ratiſbon, in which the greater part of the deputies delivered their opinion, that the political and geographical integrity of the empire ought to be inſiſted upon in the negociation for peace.

—

Auguſt 15.

We have received by expreſs, the Paris journal of the 11th and 12th inſt.

The following meſſage, which appears in the Redacteur will ſhew that Portugal has concluded PEACE with the French Republic. The terms perhaps are not, ſuch as this country could have wiſhed; but let them be what they will, they muſt be favorable to our wiſhes for peace; for now our negociations can make no pretext for delay on account of the intereſts of our good and faithful allies!

Meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred.

"Citizens Repreſentatives,

"The executive directory has juſt decreed and ſigned a treaty of peace, concluded yeſterday the 23d of the preſent month, Auguſt 10, with Portugal, negociated in the name of the French Republic, by citizen Charles Delacroix, miniſter plenipotentiary, inveſted with powers to this effect by a decree dated 30th Meſſidor laſt, and in the name of her faithful majeſty the queen of Portugal, by M. d'Aranjo, inveſted with full powers, ſigned at the Palace Quelun, June 10, 1797. The directory has tranſmitted to you this treaty, in execution of the 23d article of the conſtitution, and invites you to take it into your conſideration.

"Annexed are copies of the reſpectives powers of the plenipotentiary.

(Signed) CARNOT, Preſident.
LEGARDE, Secretary.

A meſſage from the directory, dated the 9th of Auguſt, in anſwer to one which they had received from the council of five hundred, requeſting information relative to the march of the troops in the interior, was ſent, it appears, to that council on the following day. This meſſage, written in a tone of confidence, and conſcious rectitude—ſtates, that the coaleſed powers had lately manifeſted (apparently in conſequence of the manner in which the council of five hundred had conducted itſelf towards the directory,) as much tardineſs in their proceedings relative to the negociations, as they at firſt diſcovered readineſs to enter into them.

Nothing official has been publiſhed reſpecting the negociations at Liſle: we are told in Perlet's Journal, that they continue with increaſed activity.

General Hoche, in a letter addreſſed to the directory, affects to juſtify to that body the orders given him for the march of the troops towards Paris. This he does by pretending that they were deſtined for an expedition againſt Ireland.

La Fayette and his companions are not yet at liberty. It is ſaid in the French papers that the directory have inſiſted on the performance of the emperor's promiſe to ſet them at liberty, and have declared that they ſhall conſider this act of juſtice as a pledge of the ſincerity of his pacific intentions.

The Genoeſe republic has changed its name. It is now called the republic of Liguria, and this latter title the archbiſhop has adopted in his liturgy.

In ſpeaking of the late conflict between the directory and the councils, which appears in a great meaſure to have ſubſided, Dupont de Nemours ſays: "The directory, or even the majority of it, never had the intention to produce ſo violent a commotion as that which has taken place. Thoſe who directed the movement thought they could ſecure themſelves, and meant only to dictate to others. They had taken and wiſhed to ſpread a panic. They are themſelves, at length, frightened at the abyſs to the brink of which they have brought themſelves and us. The legiſlative body, on its part, wiſhes only for peace, and the preſervation of the conſtitution: it is diſpoſed to forget the contempt it had experienced, and the injuries it has been expoſed to, for the purpoſe of inſuring tranquility and the ſafety of the republic. It is poſſible, therefore, that we may get out of this very ſingular criſis, and be in a more formidable ſtate to the enemy than we have been before; more attached to that conſtitution which we have preſerved inviolate, but which will alſo have preſerved us by the judicious counterpoiſe of its component powers. The dawn of a peaceable day appears to break forth at the end of this tempeſtuous night."—L'Eclair.

This is the opinion of Dopont, who is now preſident of the council of Elders, and who has therefore an opportunity of being well informed on the ſubject of the conferences that have lately taken place between the leaders of the two parties.

All the letters from the department of the north are filled with accounts of the marches and counter-marches of the troops intended to act in the interior. A conſiderable diſſatisfaction prevails among theſe detachments, and ſoldiers are engaged in continual diſputes—ſome taking part with, and others oppoſing the views of the directory. Theſe quarrels have already produced ſeveral encounters, in which many lives have been loſt.

The accounts received from France give ſome reaſon to expect, that the majority of the executive directory have repented the temerity of their paſt conduct, and are willing to favor the adoption of conciliatory meaſures. Still, however, it remains to be known, by whom the unconſtitutional order for the troops to march to Paris was given, and by what authority—for it is ſcarcely ſuppoſed that Hoche would take ſuch a weight of reſponſibility upon himſelf. General Hoche preſumed to act in contradiction to the poſitive orders which he had received from the miniſter of war. The conſtitution, it is certain, has been violated on a point of the utmoſt importance; and if the legiſlature wiſh to prevent ſimilar violations in future, they muſt enter into a full inveſtigation of the buſineſs, and hold up the culprits to public indignation, if not to public puniſhment.

Paris ſtill enjoys a ſtate of tranquility: and the council of five hundred is engaged in adopting every poſſible meaſure to enſure its own ſafety and the public peace. In the ſitting of 8th inſtant, it agreed to the project for organiſing the guard appointed by the conſtitution for its protection, and which is to be entirely exempt from the influence of the directory.

The ſame ſitting it was decreed, on the motion of general Jourdan, that the directory ſhould not have the power of placing any commune in a ſtate of ſiege, unleſs authoriſed to do ſo by law of the legiſlative bodies.

His Britannic majeſty, as elector of Hanover, has appointed baron Rheden, privy counſellor of war, and directorial miniſter in the circle of Lowor Saxony, to be his miniſter plenipotentiary at the congreſs for the concluſion of peace between Germany and France.

This morning arrived a mail from the Leeward iſlands, brought to Falmouth by the Portland packet, captain Leonard, in five weeks and four days.

Two Hamburgh Mails remain due.

Mr. Grattan has addreſſed a ſecond letter to his late Conſtituents, the Citizens of Dublin; it breathes the ſame ſpirit as his former letter, and concludes with aſſuring his fellow citizens that they ſhall always be ſure of his ſervices, mental, and perſonal, in the common cauſe in which they are engaged.

The preciſe diſtance from London to Liſle, by the rout which the Meſſengers to and from Lord Malmeſbury at that place of pacific negociation, conſtantly travel, is about 151 miles, viz from London to Dover 72, Dover to Calais 21, Calais to Liſle 58; Total 151.

BRISTOL, Aug. 17.

Friday arrived in this city from London, Mr. Spillard, the celebrated Pedeſtrian Traveller, ſo frequently mentioned in the European and American publications.

NEW-YORK. October 2.

From the ARGUS.

After the long dearth of Foreign news, which we left on the 8th of Auguſt at an eventful period, the public anxieties are relieved for the moment by the arrival of the ſhip Portland, capt Huſſey, on Saturday evening, from Amſterdam, and Briſtol in England, which laſt port ſhe left on the 18th of Auguſt (in ballaſt) bringing Briſtol papers of the 17th, and London papers of the 16th of that month. From theſe papers we have given as many extracts this day as poſſible, under our foreign head, and ſhall continue them to morrow.

The great outlines of the accounts are,

That the proſpects of ſucceſsful negotiations for PEACE had renewed in ſome meaſure, notwithſtanding they had appeared in the back ground for ſeveral days, owing to a *total diſperſion for 12 days*, which recommenced on the 12th of Auguſt—during which interval it is ſaid the negotiators viſited their reſpective courts.

That Portugal has made a peace with France! which peace (though the preliminaries do not appear) cannot be advantageous to great Britain.

That tranquility continued to reign at Paris *maugre* the intrigues of the royaliſts.

That there ſeemed to be a wiſh in the directory and council of five hundred to cloſe the late family quarrel, by meeting each other on middle ground—they had traced the march of the troops to gen. Hoche's orders, who ſaid he had marched them *to embark for Ireland!* by which means the directory were cleared of the charge, and a reconciliation took place.

That 3 per cent Conſo's were 51 3-4 at the laſt dates.

None of our papers mention, that Lord Malmeſbury had been to London, we therefore preſume it an error. This breaking off of the negociations would ſeem the ſame as we heard by the laſt arrival, as the *renewal* is ſaid to be on the 4th Auguſt.

The accounts given this day are principally from the Briſtol Journal of Auguſt 17.

The "Couriers of Aug. 9, and 10, contains a lengthy report on the French finances, and other important matters which we ſhall notice. It was ſaid that Gen. Hoche had reſigned in a pet, but that his reſignation was not accepted of.

The "Stars" of Aug 9 and 11 will alſo afford us an intereſting ſelection for to morrow. The King of Pruſſia has evacuated Nuremberg.

Gen. Simcoe had arrived at Portſmouth from St. Domingo.

Sir Charles Grey, K. B. is appointed Governor of the iſland of Guernſey, and appurtenances.

When the Portland left the Texel, on the 29th July, the Troops, eſtimated at 40,000, were on board the Dutch Fleet in good order and ſubordination, in ſight of the Britiſh fleet.

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

La Fayette and his companions are not yet at liberty. It is ſaid in the French papers, that the directory of France have inſiſted on the performance of the emperor's promiſe,

The Genoeſe republic has changed its name, it is now called the Republic of Liguria.

A letter from Liſle of the 4th Aug. and inſerted in L'Eclair, of the 8th ſays, that the conferences lately ſuſpended for 12 days, have been renewed this day; and ſome hopes yet remain from them. It appears certain, however, that the peace will not take place until a proper underſtanding between the councils and the directory ſhall be reſtored.

The Artois frigate of 38 guns, capt Sir E. Nagle, belonging to Sir E. Pellew's ſquadron, was lately loſt on the coaſt of France; on a rock near the Iſle of Rhe, as ſhe was looking into Rochelle.

His Britannic Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, has appointed Baron Rheden, privy counſellor at war and directorial miniſter in the circle of Lower axony, to be his miniſter plenipotentiary at the congreſs for the concluſion of peace between Germany and France.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3.

Total of Burials for 24 hours ending Sunday at noon.

	Grown Perſons.	Children.
St. Mary's	1	0
Chriſt Church	1	0
Friends'	1	0
German Reformed	1	2
Baptiſts	1	0
Potter's Field	0	1
City Hoſpital*	13	0
Kenſington	0	1
Total	18	4

* *Seven from the city and ſuburbs.*

Total of burials for 24 hours, ending yeſterday at noon.

St. Peter's	0	1
Firſt Preſbyterian	1	0
Second Preſbyterian	3	1
Third Preſbyterian	1	0
Aſſociate Church	2	0
St. Mary's Church	1	0
Friends	1	0
German Lutheran	1	0
German Reformed	1	0
City Hoſpital*	3	0
Kenſington	0	1
	14	3

* *One of theſe from the city.*

DIED at New-Caſtle, on Saturday laſt, His Excellency GUNNING BEDFORD, Eſq. Governor of the State of Delaware.

AUTHENTIC.

We are enabled to contradict, from *authority* the information publiſhed in our Friday's paper, of the 29th September ult. contained in an extract of a letter, ſaid to have been received by the commanding officer of Fort Fayette, which ſtates, "*That it appears, the inhabitants of Natches are in open rebellion, and have diſplayed French colours.*"

"This information is wholly unfounded. The inhabitants of Natches are at this moment ſtrongly attached (a very few excepted) to the United States, the government and laws thereof:—of this fact, they have recently given a ſtriking proof—by ſuffering themſelves to be reſtrained, *at the interceſſion of Mr. Ellicot only*, from an attempt to oblige the Spaniards, by force of arms, to evacuate the Natches, and leave them *under the juriſdiction of the United States*. They are now waiting in a ſtate of the moſt diſagreeable ſuſpenſe and anxiety for the due fulfillment of the treaty."

Remarks and further information by the Editor.

The ſtory of this *rebellion at the Natches*, appears to have originated in information received by Gen. Wilkinſon, that about 100 *Gallo-Americans* near Kaſcaſkias or Cahokia had bound themſelves by an oath, to obſerve certain rules and articles of a treaſonable nature. That a candidate for this order was firſt obliged to ſwear to ſecrecy, and an obſervance of theſe rules before being made acquainted with them or admitted into the ſociety—That one or two of them had declared they were *French* and not *American citizens*, and had got a notion which they were circulating, that a French army was on its route and would be there about the 20th of June. It was further ſaid—that this conſpiration had *raiſed the ſtandard of the French Republic*, and called themſelves themſelves the company of the *ſans culottes*.

The Editor does not ſtate this from authority, but he pledges himſelf for the truth of the facts.

This conſpiration of people in the North Weſtern Territory, will evince to the public, the intention of the many viſits made to that part of the United States by *French* and *Spaniſh emiſſaries*—ſome under color of *collecting natural curioſities for Mr. Adet*—others of making *philoſophical obſervations* for the *central ſchool of fame*—and a few of *trading with the Indians*.

What will our *exceſſive patriots*, our Chronicles, Arguss, Time-pieces, and Auroras ſay to this ſecond *weſtern exploſion*—this new confirmation of the ſyſtem of French rulers fully exhibited by Genet's inſtructions and conduct, and ſtrictly perſevered in by his ſucceſſors in office. And what ought we to think of certain *legiſlators*, who furniſhed ſome of theſe emiſſaries, who produced this laſt *petty inſurrection* with *letters of introduction*, calculated to obtain for them, from *the people of our weſtern country* implicit confidence and the moſt friendly reception for the *propaganda ſeed* they have ſown, the crop of which, as it would ſeem by the Pittſburg account, will require a part of the army to cut down.

ASSAULT on the LIBERTY of the PRESS.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

"Mr. BROWN,

"Having brought actions againſt John Fenno, junior, and William Cobbett, for their publications againſt me in their papers, I requeſt you not to inſert any thing in your paper which may be offered, in anſwer to thoſe publications, or in defence of my character. "BENJ. RUSH."

[Whatever imputation the Dr. may have ſought to repel by inſtituting his proſecution, I know not. But he will come off with the conſolation of having fixed on himſelf the very heavy one of commencing, in the land of liberty, a perſecution of the preſs, alike unfounded, unprincipled and unprecedented.

The Dr. requeſts his friend Brown not to publiſh any *defence of his character*—Thus implying that he conſiders *it* to have been attacked.—So far as relates to myſelf, this I think may be ſafely denied. His doctrines have been attacked with ridicule through me, becauſe they have been held dangerous if not fatal to ſociety. But with regard to his character, the caſe is now changed; and this daring and outrageous attempt to cruſh a fellow-citizen for preſuming to differ from him in opinion, will, I preſume, not only exonerate me in future from that delicacy, in this reſpect, which, in whatever has paſſed, has been moſt ſtudiouſly obſerved; but place it in a new point of light to many of thoſe even, who have been accuſtomed to look up to him as an oracle, both in politics and medicine.

The plain fact is, that the Dr. ſtill retains that ſame principle of ambition and that ſame thirſt for popularity, which has ever diſtinguiſhed him through life. His great aim ſeems to have been to retire from the practice of medicine, with the fame of an Eſculapius, and to carry to his grave the credit of ſome wonderful diſcovery, which ſhall rank him with Harvey, or Chiſelden, or Hunter, or Boylſton: But finding as he advanced in life, that he had all along graſped at what could never become other than a ſhadow to him, which as he clutched at it, vaniſhed, and left on his mind no other trace than that of forgetfulneſs of what he was in purſuit of,—luckily for him along comes the French revolution, rendering *Blood* the moſt popular topic of converſation. Whether the firſt rudiments of the ſubſequent ſublime diſcovery were drawn from his correſpondence with Condorcet, Briſſot, and other fellow-philanthropiſts and philoſophers, is of little moment. Certain it is that about the very time theſe philanthropic correſpondents underwent the ſansculotte veneſection, an opportunity offered for him to break forth upon the aſtoniſhed world, with his diſcovery how to prolong a man's illneſs for a good number of weeks, or to carry him off, by drawing all the blood out of his body. Immediately his name was extolled as the father of medicine, the great philanthropiſt, the friend to mankind, by the aſſiduity of his friends, and certain *extraordinary* means, which no man knows better how to avail himſelf of. Inſtantly empiriciſm took poſſeſſion of the throne of medicine; and the Doctor and his apprentices drove about the city in their chariots, ſhedding blood in torrents wherever they went—till four youths *under his own tutelage*, fell victims to that very diſorder which his vaſt invention had reduced "as much under the power of medicine as any ſlight cold." This naturally ſtaggered people; and men now began to aſſume to themſelves the liberty of dying in their own way, or at any rate rather of the diſeaſe than of the Doctor. As the Doctor, however, failed not in a very *main chance*, the oppoſition at this time did not ſo greatly injure him: and the zeal of his friends conſoled him under the mortification of having his *ipſe dixit* diſputed. In vain did any one repreſent that the honors claimed by the Doctor reverted to a phyſician of Spain, who had by the practice of them, procured himſelf a tranſmiſſion to poſterity in a celebrated romance. It was for a long time dangerous to diſpute the efficacy of the noble ſcience of bleeding.

A more conſiderable oppoſition has ſince ariſen to the ſyſtem of extravagant bleeding—and men's eyes have finally been ſo opened, that no other man of the leaſt eminence in the practice of medicine, is found hardy enough to avow his co-incidence with this great empiric. For the part I have borne in the tranſactions which have brought on the "proſecution," or rather perſecution, I might owe an apology to the public, conſidering my almoſt total unacquaintance with medicine, but that I have been rather the medium than the originator: But let any man, whatever his ignorance of medicine, who poſſeſſes ſufficient underſtanding to draw an inference from fact and practice, enquire, Who loſes ſeven patients out of eight? Who pompouſly announces or cauſes to be annoucced the recovery of almoſt every individual caſe of bleeding? The anſwer is ſo plain, that he that runs may read. Who are thoſe men that loſe feweſt patients? The anſwer is, thoſe that bleed ſparingly. Who is that phyſician who has loſt one patient only out of ſeventy, and that one, through diſobedience of advice? Let it be anſwered, a man that bleeds ſparingly.

Are theſe not facts of public notoriety? Are not murmurs, againſt unnatural courſes in the practice of medicine, loud in our ears—is it not publicly and openly ſaid, that numbers have thus untimely been hurried into their graves—And ſhall any man in a land where freedom of opinion and of expreſſing that opinion is ſanctioned by the laws, be not only bullied out of the plain convictions of his underſtanding, but be vexatiouſly perſecuted, for ridiculing the exceſs of what is granted to be, in its proper meaſure, valuable?

The fact is, and I have before glanced at it, that a grand ſcheme of the Doctor's ambition met a rough blow in 1793, and in 1797 a repetition, which threatens in progreſs to caſt the ſcheme and its author into the ſhade of obſcurity. This has been effected through the medium of the Preſs—and the preſs, therefore, is the firſt object whereon his vengeance is to be wreaked. Conſcious as I am, of the pureſt views, and moſt upright intentions, I ſhall await with entire compoſure the iſſue of a trial, which I have no doubt will complete the downfall of quackery and empiriciſm; and will at leaſt be valuable in one point of view, as it will ſerve to ſhew on what ground ſtands the Liberty of the Preſs;—whether it is in America an empty name or a valuable reality—whether that to which this country owes every poſſeſſion of which it can boaſt, aye! even its liberty and independence, ſhall be trampled under foot by groundleſs proſecutions; and all thoſe barriers erected by the ſpirit of freedom, as entrenchments round poverty and obſcurity, againſt the pride of wealth and the inſolence of power, are to be rudely thruſt down, and a libertiicide medical tribunal eſtabliſhed on the ruins of reaſon and the wrecks of common ſenſe.]

COMMUNICATION.

It is a fact of a nature highly intereſting and ſingular, that the chief of our blood-letters is highly democratic, and that his ſectaries bleed in a direct ratio to their political concurrence with him. Does not this curious circumſtance afford room for a theory ry quite as ingenious as that of the *harmony of aliment*, and many others of a like nature? and may we not ſee in this dreadful propenſity an omen of what the reign of Jacobiniſm would produce?

CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

From the 2d to 3d October, in the morning.

Admitted, ſince laſt report,
Joſeph Muchie, (Frenchman) unknown.
Mary Cavenaugh—Second near Catharine ſtreet.
Sarah M'Coombe—186, South Water ſt.
Patty Lyon—25, Walnut ſtreet.
John F. Richard, 12, Stamper's alley.

Diſcharged ſince laſt report:

Margaret M'Claſkey, admitted	7th ult.
Sarah Long,	14th
Eſther Launſon,	21ſt
Maria Fiſher,	28th

Died ſince laſt report:

when admitted	how long ſick previous to admiſſion.
Jas. Montgomery 5th ult.	conſumptive
James Moore, 29th	2 days.
Clariſſa Graham, 30th	1 day.
Margaret Gueron 21ſt	1 day.

Remaining laſt report		58
Admitted ſince		5
		63
Diſcharged	4	
Died	4	8
Remains in Hoſpital. Convaleſcent	21	
Sick	34	55
Five of whom are dangerous.		
In erred ſince laſt report.		
From city and ſuburbs		5
Hoſpital		4
Total		9

(Signed) STEPHEN GIRARD.
CALEB LOWNES.
JOHN CONNELLY.

Publiſhed by order of the Board,
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Chairman pro tem.

Deaths in Baltimore on the 29th Sept. 5.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		Days
Ship Columbus, Vanick,	Havanna	32
Brig Eagle, Shields,	Bourdeaux	58
Two Siſters, Paul.	Curracoa	
Schr, Nancy, Inman,	Georgetown	
Induſtry, M'Kain,	Kingſton	

At New Caſtle.

Ship Clothier, Gardner, Liverpool

Arrived at the Fort.

Ship Commerce, Simmons, St. Bartholomews.

Brig Governor Brook, Baxter, Petit Guave

Sunday arrived in this port the ſhip Good Friends, capt. Smith, in 49 days from Amſterdam, having left the Texel the 1ſt of Auguſt, at which time the Dutch fleet were lying at anchor at the mouth of the river. Capt. Smith brought letters for the Secretary of State from Gen. Pinckney. Came out in company with the ſhip Brothers, captain Henderſon, for Philadelphia.

Sunday arrived at Marcus Hook, the ſhip Clothier, capt. Gardner, and the ſhip Seymour, capt. ——, both from Liverpool, in 60 days. Mr Samuel Emlen, a brother of Mr. George Dobſon, Mr. Harriſon, partner of Dr. Betton, and ſeveral others came paſſengers in theſe veſſels.

Entered at the Cuſtom Houſe, Cheſter.

Brig Thereſina, London, from St. Thomas
Two Siſters, Paul, Curracoa

NEW-YORK, October 2.

ARRIVED.		Days
Ship Portland, Huſſey,	Briſtol	40
Packet Aurora, Cahoone,	Briſtol	3

Brig Maay, ——, for this port, ſailed in company with capt. in Huſſey.

Capt. Huſſey ſpoke nothing on his paſſage, except a French privateer from Bourdeaux, the Carmagnol of 20 guns, who treated him politely and diſmiſſed him. The Carmagnole had taken a number of prizes, among which were the Britiſh ſugar ſhip Commerce, from Jamaica; an Engliſh brig with lumber, from Quebec; and a Portugueſe cotton ſhip from the Brazils to Liſbon.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do.
} Entitled to Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tut&stf.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn street.
may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING buried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

Dristrict No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eotm

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&f1m

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols.
Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 Chesnut-Street,
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly assorted, very low on short credit.
March 6. §

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last. a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster. Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

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TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

NOTICE.

IF THEDY O'HARA, who some years since kept School at the Nine Bridges, Queen's County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, be living, he is hereby reminded to call on, or write to, the Rev. Ambrose Marshal, near Warwick, Cecil County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, from whom he will receive interesting information.

August 4. mw&f4w

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash		20,000 dollars, 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 dy.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

From the Otsego Herald.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a combination of men in this county have undertaken to enrich themselves, by fabricating titles to sundry valuable tracts of land, the property of gentlemen living in New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris, for which tracts of land large sums of money have been paid to those fraudulent men, by innocent purchasers. It is therefore just that public information should be given, to the end, that the injured may seek redress while the men have property, and are to be found. Those who have been discovered are Truman Harrison, Joseph Witcomb, said now to reside in the county of Saratoga; Thomas Kelly and several others who go under fictitious names. It is supposed that the lands offered for sale on those fabricated titles, are at least worth fifty thousand dollars. Such as we have actual knowledge of are as follows: Lots No. 11 and 12, Otsego patent, thousand acres each, the actual property of William Dellwyn, now of London; lots No. 58 and 64, same patent, thousand acres each, the property of Mr. Chaumont, now of Paris, and James Averill and others, of this State. There is some grounds to suppose that the lands of Richard Wells and Charles Wharton, of Philadelphia, are under their management.—The Printers will do well to give this a place in their papers, as well to caution the public against purchasing those lands, as also to deprive those men in future from imposing on individuals, which their education and address have enabled them to do heretofore. Witcomb has been a shopkeeper of some note in this country.

The following affidavits will set in a clear point of view the wickedness of those men, which when the public have perused, will induce them to excuse the interference of WM. COOPER.

Otsego, July 28th, 1797.

I Thomas Kelly, of the County of Otsego, having been led into an error, by John Witcomb and Truman Harrison, of the same County, to sign a deed to them, for lot No. 58, Otsego patent, which was the property of William T. Franklin now Mr. Chamont's and others; and further the said Joseph and Truman did persuade me to do this against my inclination, which was made out on the 10th day of November, 1793, or set back two years so as to bring it to that time; and further the name of Pardon Starks to that deed was a fictitious name, there being no such person there. To this I make voluntary oath. THOMAS KELLY.

19th July, 1797.

On the 19th July, 1797, came personally before me, Thomas Kelly, the subscriber to the above affidavit, and made solemn oath that it contains nothing but the truth.

ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.

On the 18th July, 1797, came before me Jacob Kibby, a person by me well known and worthy of good credit, who on his solemn oath did say, that two of the parties abovementioned did make application to him this deponent, some time in the winter of 1796, to make them a deed for two thousand acres of land in the Otego patent, and promised this deponent a share of the profits, on the sale of said lands, for his so doing; and that they made application several times for the same purpose, which services this deponent as often refused, declaring to them that he had no right to lands, and could do no such thing; which daring attempt on this deponent's integrity he had related among his friends several times, previous to making this affidavit. JACOB KIBBEY.

Sworn before me,
ELIHU PHINNEY, Justice of the Peace.
Aug. 3. 1aw4w.

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.
June 26. §

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE
No. 64 south Second street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]
A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.
By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.
May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONTaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, General Agent for assisting British creditors, and such particular agents as they may specially authorize, in prosecuting their claims before the commissioners for carrying into effect the sixth article of the *Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America*, hereby gives notice that he has opened his office at his house the south east corner of Chesnut and fifth streets, Philadelphia, where he is ready to receive all claims or instructions for claims with the vouchers and documents thereof, for the purpose of bringing forward the same agreeably to the rules and orders which the board may think proper to prescribe.

And as it will be for the interest of all concerned, that the several claims be so stated, and supported, as to prevent the delay which would arise from the necessity of obtaining further information, or additional materials, from persons residing at a distance, the general agent thinks it his duty to add, (for the direction chiefly of those, who, not having employed particular agents, may leave the prosecution of their claims to his charge and management) that all such claims ought in particular to set forth—

1st. The proper description and situation of the creditor or claimant, and original debtor, respectively.

2d. The date and nature of the original contract or debt.

3d. When, in what manner, and to what extent, the creditor or claimant was prevented or impeded, by the provision, operation or defect of law, the decisions and practice of courts, or restraint of execution, from recovering payment of the debt in question.

4th. The loss and damage incurred or sustained, in consequence of such impediments, whether the same may have arisen from the insolvency, change of situation, or death of the debtor, the loss of legal remedy from lapse of time, or other causes impairing the value and security of the debt, which would not have so operated if such impediments had not existed.

And 5th. The particular grounds and reasons on which the claimant maintains, in the terms of the treaty, that "by the ordinary course of judicial proings, the creditor cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation" for the losses and damages so sustained.

The general agent thinks it his duty further to suggest that the several claims ought to be accompanied and supported by the affidavits of the claimants duly sworn and regularly attested, both as to the existence of the debts claimed, and such other circumstances as may be within their own knowledge respectively. And wherever the claimants in stating the nature of their evidence (which must in every instance be the best of which the case is capable) have occasion to refer to the testimony of witnesses, it will be proper to apprise the general agent of the names and places of residence of such witnesses and the facts to be established by their testimony.

Wm. Moore Smith.

Philadelphia, June 8th, 1797. d

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,
MORDECAI LEWIS.
May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mscf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twenty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t

Ross & Simson,

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Excellent Coffee in { Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

A small parcel of nice cocoa in bags
A few puncheons Jamaica spirits, fourth proof
Superior Teneriffee wine, old and in Madeira pipes
An invoice of jewellery and hosiery to be sold by the package
A few hampers of best English cheese.
July 27. 1tf.

The Subscriber has for Sale,

A large assortment of India Muslins, coarse and fine
India Calicoes
Sooty Romalls
Blue Cloths and Checks
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Blue red and Gilli Handkerchiefs
An invoice of Irish Linens and Sheetings, well assorted
A box of Diapers
Silk Umbrellas
Two boxes of fine Spices, cotaining Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
Black Pepper of first quality
East India Ginger
Java Sugar
A quantity of Madeira Wine
Ditto of Gin
Roll Brimstone

Mordecai Lewis.

August 12. 3aw1m

Higgins' Specific

FOR THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF THE
YELLOW FEVER.

EVER since this disease made such ravages in this city and New-York, the author has turned his attention to its causes and cure.—The result of his enquiries has convinced him that the reason why so few persons recover from its attacks, are from its not being well understood, and the consequent wrong method taken to cure it. He is persuaded that the excessive bleedings and mercurial treatment of the Faculty is highly injurious, and that the only rational mode of treatment is by the use of proper acids. Convinced of this he offers his *Specific* as a certain remedy, if used according to the directions.

To be had in bottles, at one dollar each, of the inventor *Geo. Higgins*, Cherry street, two doors above Ninth street, (late manager of Jackson and Co's Medicine Warehouse, London); by *J. Leblanc*, No. 26; *W. Griffith*, No. 177, *T. Pearce*, No. 21, South Third street, *T. Stiff*, No. 55, New street, near Vine street, and *J. Gales*, No. 36, Race street.

Aug. 25. tuths 3t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second-street, and T. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.

August 3. 1aw3w

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30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&f3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 111, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. codat.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent, swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. &2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,
Queen Ann's County, Maryland.

July 3. w3t